

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

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BUSINESS PARALYZED

The Pullman Boycott Rapidly Growing in Extent.

RIOTING AT SEVERAL PLACES.

Troops Called Out and Bloodshed Almost Certain to Follow—Trains That Are Now Running Are Protected by Deputy United States Marshals—The Situation as Sized Up at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Business in Chicago is seriously paralyzed as the result of the present labor difficulties. Transfer business on the Belt railway of Chicago is entirely blocked by the American Railway union. This business is freight interchange between all eastern and western roads centering in Chicago, and so long as the Belt railway is tied up, the interstate business between eastern and western lines can not be moved. It is absolutely necessary that this channel of interchange of interstate business should be kept open, otherwise the roads that use it for their transfer must continue to be paralyzed.

The Baltimore and Ohio attempted to start freight, but the train now stands at South Chicago minus links and pins, which the strikers have taken.

The Michigan Central switchmen at Kensington Junction, at which point the Michigan Central strikes the Illinois Central to come into the city, were driven from their posts yesterday by the mob. Considerable difficulty is experienced in getting trains past Kensington Junction.

Panhandle Bulletin.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon a gang of 30 strikers broke into the switch tower at West Pullman, and, with threats and abusive epithets, chased the telegraph operator out of it, with threats against his life if he ever returned.

A mob of 300 men is gathered at Riverdale with the avowed intention of making an assault on train No. 21, carrying mail and Pullman sleeper and dining-car. This is the same fast train from the east which was stopped Saturday and Sunday at Riverdale. Spears, with 52 deputy sheriffs, and Soper with 11 deputy marshals, are there and reinforcements have been sent them with a view to protecting the train.

Illinois Central Bulletin.

Sixty-five United States deputy marshals are stationed at Riverdale crossing. The Illinois Central trains have been coming through without interference, but about 5:30 one of their trains was stopped near Harvey and held up about an hour.

Mr. McCabe, with six deputy marshals, boarded train No. 21, New York fast line, at Dolton, at 4:23, stationed his men on the platform to prevent the strikers from uncoupling the cars or cutting the airpipes. No attempt was made on the part of the mob to commit any overt act; they being overawed by the large force of deputy sheriffs and marshals. Mr. J. B. Frank, with 12 deputy marshals, took similar positions on train No. 19, Louisville fast line, at Dolton, and the train left there at 5:06.

Chicago and Alton.

Passenger trains in Illinois are moving in both directions about on time, with the usual equipments. Passenger trains to and from Kansas City and St. Louis and Chicago were stopped at Slater, Mo., where engines are changed, by reason of the firemen refusing to go on trains hauling Pullman equipment. The company has arranged for United States deputy marshals to go to Slater and raise the blockade.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.

At Chicago the situation is unchanged. Passenger trains at Chicago have departed and arrived on time. Passenger trains are now running through to Grand Junction and Denver. Train No. 96, which was held up at Grand Junction yesterday, left there at 6:40 p. m. with Pullmans, and the men at that point have all returned to work. In Colorado the only point tied up is Trinidad.

There is now no obstruction to moving trains, freight or passenger, on the Atlantic and Pacific.

The Southern California railway is still tied up.

The situation at Raton and Las Vegas is as for several days past, trains being tied up.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

Passenger service in Chicago is intact and no trouble is anticipated. Everything is quiet along the line and at outside points.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.

This road has posted a bulletin announcing all trains abandoned until further notice. This is done for the reason that the road is blocked with freight and is full of derailed switches from here south and the strikers are in an ugly mood, and it is not safe to run trains; also on account of the serious troubles at Blue Island avenue.

Mr. E. St. John, general manager of the Rock Island, says: "We do not expect to open our line in Chicago today, but we shall open our road just as quick as we can get men to operate it, and afford those men protection."

Chicago and Grand Trunk.

The limited express, due to leave Chicago at 3:10, left on time and passed the city limits on time. The eastern express, due to leave at 8:15, was abandoned, as the company had no engineer and fireman to run the train.

Wabash Railroad.

Many of the freight crews between Chicago and Detroit are members of the American Railway union, and have left their places. Passenger trains between Chicago and Detroit are running

air right so far, but somewhat late. No trouble on lines west of the Mississippi river.

Troops Called Out.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 2.—Governor Altgeld last night called out six companies of militia to proceed to Danville at once. Three additional companies were ordered to Decatur. The troops are sent upon application of the railroads.

BRIDGE SET ON FIRE.

The Watchman Killed and His Little Daughter Fatally Wounded.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 2.—Watchman William McClain discovered a big bridge on the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham railroad near Adamsville on fire. Accompanied by his two little daughters, aged 9 and 12 years, whose mother only recently died, he hurried immediately to the scene.

Just before reaching the fire a mob of coal strikers in ambush fired on him. McClain was shot through the side and legs and it is believed fatally wounded. His 12-year-old daughter was wounded in the hip and is now dying. Sheriff Morrow and a posse with bloodhounds arrived at Adamsville shortly after daylight and have been making every effort to run down the depredators, but so far without success.

EXTENDING TO OTHER TRADES.

Every Industry in Chicago Likely to Be Tied Up.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Six persons were yesterday given authority to tie up every Chicago industry. By a resolution adopted at the meeting at the trade and labor assembly, the members of the executive committee were given absolute power to act in support of the American Railway union until the boycott and Pullman strike is settled. The resolution instructs the secretary to notify the American Railway union that the assembly endorses its action and stands ready to order all its members to lay down their tools if such action becomes necessary in support of the strike and boycott.

The executive board of six members is given absolute power to act in its discretion. This action was taken after a long and heated discussion. It is said that the building trades council will discuss the advisability of taking similar action. Should these two organizations decide to order a strike, more than nine-tenths of the union workmen in the city of Chicago would be idle in less than 24 hours.

TROOPS ORDERED TO TRINIDAD.
United States Soldiers Called Out on Account of the Strike.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Dispatches were received by Attorney General Olney yesterday evening from Judge Hallett of the United States court, Colorado, and United States Marshal Israel stating that the railroad strikers were refusing to allow trains to run from Trinidad, Colo., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, and asking that United States troops be sent from the command of General McCook at Fort Logan.

Mr. Olney immediately conveyed the dispatches to the White House, and Secretary of War Lamont, General Schofield, the attorney general and the president held a conference. After the conference General Schofield telegraphed to General McCook ordering him to proceed at once to Trinidad with troops. The granting of the request was also telegraphed to the United States officials. Both the railroads mentioned in the dispatches are at present in the custody of United States counts, and this is the ground on which the action of the authorities here is based.

WABASH SYSTEM TIED UP.

An Old Grievance Causes Another Gigantic Railroad Strike.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—All the American Railway union men on the Wabash system have been notified to quit work. The order includes conductors, firemen, switchmen and all other classes of employees. The leaders assert that their grievance against the Wabash is an old one. Several months ago the company forced a general reduction of wages, amounting to about 10 per cent. The men accepted the cut gracefully at the time, but since the inauguration of the strike they came to the conclusion that this was a good time to have their old wages restored.

At East St. Louis last night the brakemen employed on all the roads entering that city made known their determination to strike. The car builders and inspectors reported to go out.

It is reported that all the men on the St. Louis division of the Mobile and Ohio road have been ordered to go out. Strikers met and appointed a committee of five to meet a similar committee of street railway men to discuss the advisability of having the employees of the city lines join the ranks of the strikers.

Maternal Suicide Agreed On.

LONDON, Ont., July 2.—Henry Herbert Thompson's body was found in the river this morning. His arms twisted around the seat of a canoe. He was engaged to Miss Bella McKee, who hearing of his death took prussic acid, and died soon after. Thompson had supplied the poison. At the time of their engagement he represented himself as a millionaire steamship owner's son of Glasgow, while he is in reality penniless. It is supposed he unbosomed himself Saturday evening and mutual suicide was agreed on.

Troops Ordered to Corea.

SHANGHAI, July 2.—It is reported here that the Viceroy has ordered 20 battalions of Chinese troops to sail immediately for Corea, as there is little hope of an agreement being reached with Japan in regard to that country.

CARNOT LAID TO REST

Funeral Services Over the Remains of France's President.

AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

Thousands and Thousands of People Turn Out to See the Funeral Procession Pass Through the Streets—Funeral Services Held at the Cathedral of Notre Dame. The Body Deposited in the Pantheon.

PARIS, July 2.—The remains of the late President Sadi Carnot, the murdered chief magistrate of France, struck down by the hand of Cesario Santo, the anarchist, at Lyons on Sunday last, were deposited in the pantheon yesterday by the side of the remains of his grandfather, Lazare Carnot, the "Organizer of Victory."

The funeral was made the occasion for one of the most remarkable civic and military displays in the history of France. Crowds began to gather along the Champs Elysees, the Rue de Rivoli and about the streets on the Ile de la Cite from early Saturday evening. People camped all night, quiet and mournful, discussing the tragedy and cursing the assassin.

By 3 o'clock in the morning the streets along the route were already crowded, and by 6 o'clock the Place de la Concorde was black with people. The house-tops, windows and balconies of every house along the line of march and every other point of vantage was occupied, fabulous sums of money having been paid for the use of houses, windows and balconies from which to view the funeral procession.

All classes of people, young and old, rich and poor, crowded to the funeral from all parts of Paris and from every department of France. The incoming trains were crowded Saturday night and Sunday morning. The hotels were packed, and vehicles of all descriptions, stationed wherever the police would allow them to stand, were packed with people who had furnished themselves with liquid and solid refreshments enough to last them for nearly a day.

The neighborhood of the British embassy was so packed with people yesterday evening that many who wished to get away in order to obtain food and drink were unable to do so, and Lady Dufferin, the wife of the British ambassador, felt so much compassion for them that she instructed her servants to distribute all the refreshments possible to the throng outside the doors of the embassy. The example of Lady Dufferin was followed by the occupants of a number of adjoining mansions.

At 9 o'clock the whole route of the procession was packed in a manner never before seen in this city.

The weather was gloriously bright; but the heat soon became almost unbearable.

All the barrows, benches, chairs and tables which could be brought out of the houses were placed upon the sidewalk, and standing-room upon them was auctioned off, in many cases, at large prices.

Countless deputations from civil, military, legal, medical, commercial and other bodies began arriving in the neighborhood of the palace and formed in their allotted stations under the guidance of the police, upon the Champs Elysees, the Avenue Montaigne and the Avenue d'Antin.

Lines of troops, infantry, cavalry, artillery and gendarmes were to be seen on all sides, and mounted orderlies dashed here and there, bearing messages to and from the staff of General Saussier, the military governor of Paris. The mourning emblems displayed on all sides gave a mournful tone to everything, and helped to increase the gloom which spread over the vast assemblage.

The crowds about the palace and the Place de la Concorde watched with great interest the arrival of the carriages containing the representatives of the foreign nations and the high officials of the government, who were escorted by detachments of dragoons. Then came the cabinet ministers, who were respectfully saluted on all sides, and who seemed deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion.

There was an immense stir among the crowds when Casimir-Perier, the successor of the late president, drove up to the palace, for contrary to precedent the newly elected chief magistrate of France had determined to attend the funeral.

The troops presented arms upon his arrival and he was received at the entrance of the palace by a number of high officials. General Saussier then gave the signal for the funeral to commence.

General Saussier, surrounded by a brilliant staff of mounted officers, took up his position in the courtyard in front of the magnificent catafalque upon which the remains of the late president had been resting in state since Friday last, and the black casket, with its elaborate silver mountings, was removed under the superintendence of the priests, who had been gathered about the bier from early morning.

At exactly 10:25 a. m. the procession began its march toward the cathedral of Notre Dame. A squadron of republican guards moved from the grounds of the palace and proceeded slowly down the Avenue Martignac toward the Avenue Gabriels and the Champs Elysees, the band of the guards playing a funeral march. All the troops presented arms and the people uncovered their heads in spite of the blazing sun.

Following the band of the garde republicaine came four of the principal attendants of the Elysees, with tri-colors in their hats and bearing President Casimir-Perier's splendid wreath of roses and palms across two poles.

Then came two carriages containing the priests who were to escort the body to Notre Dame.

After the clergy came a six-horse funeral car which had been used at the funerals of Presidents Thiers and MacMahon. The trappings of the car and horses were richly embroidered with silver and angels with outstretched wings surrounded each corner.

The casket was covered with the tri-color of France and was heavily draped with crepe. There were no flowers on the funeral car.

As the funeral car passed those who had not previously doffed their hats, did so, many of the women fell upon their knees and all good Catholics made the sign of the cross and offered up a silent prayer for the repose of the soul of the murdered president.

As the procession emerged upon the Champs Elysees a man cried, amidst the profound and respectful silence of the crowd: "Vive Carnot," "Vive la republique." The man who thus broke the mournful silence was immediately removed.

Two infantry captains, bearing a large velvet cushion, upon which rested President Carnot's various orders, marched after the funeral car. They were followed by the officers composing the civil household of the late president. Behind these were the three sons of the dead man. The other members of the Carnot family, excepting the widow, came next and preceded President Casimir-Perier, who followed them bareheaded, with the cordon of grand master of the Legion of Honor across his breast. The president was surrounded by General Bonis, the chief of the military household, and by all the other officers of the military household.

Behind them came the presidents of the two chambers, M. Challemeil-Lacour, president of the senate, and M. De Mahy, acting president of the chamber of deputies. The ambassadors and the staffs of the different embassies, all in full uniform, followed. Behind them were the cabinet ministers, headed by Premier Dupuy. The cardinals, nearly all the senators and deputies had the next places in the procession, preceding the personal friends of the family and the leading military and naval officers of the republic.

The remainder of the cortege was composed of deputations from the various departments of the government, the Legion of Honor, the different institutions, the clergy and others.

The procession reached the cathedral of Notre Dame at noon, where a very impressive scene was witnessed. General Borius, surrounded by all the generals and officers of the staff, stood on the left side of the Place du Parvis Notre Dame. As the casket was taken from the funeral car, the officers all saluted together, the troops presented arms, the trumpets rang out a grand salute, the muffled drums rolled and the bells tolled mournfully, the whole filling the air with a strange wailing sound, which echoed far and wide.

The archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Richard, then emerged from the cathedral, followed by the whole chapter and officiated at the removal of the casket, which was carried slowly and solemnly into the sacred edifice which resounded with the swelling tones of the grand organ as M. Saint-Saens played the Beethoven funeral march. Notre Dame was a mass of black and silver, intermixed with ermine.

The clergy, headed by the archbishop of Paris, preceded the bier up the aisle to a monumental catafalque in the middle of the transept, displacing the altar which usually stands at that spot. The catafalque was upon a dais 10 feet high, and was surrounded by eight immense lighted flambeaux.

The choir of Notre Dame and the conservatoire de musique executed the Liturgical chants and two numbers of Gounod's "Mors et Vita." M. Felix Faure, the famous baritone, being the soloist. The plaintive notes of "Dies Irae" were sung by the choir, and M. Faure's rendering of "Pie Jesu," from Saint-Saens' requiem mass, produced a profound impression.

Before pronouncing the absolution, the archbishop of Paris delivered an allocution.

The archbishop of Paris concluded with offering respectful homage to the Carnot family and by inviting all Christians to pray for the repose of the soul of the late president.

The religious ceremony in the cathedral was concluded at 2 p. m., when the procession reformed and proceeded across the river to the pantheon.

The scenes witnessed during the passage of the procession from the palace to Notre Dame were repeated as it slowly made its way to the pantheon.

The funeral car and its escort arrived at the pantheon at 2:30 p. m., amid the booming of a salute of 101 guns fired by a park of artillery stationed in the Jardin du Luxembourg. At brief intervals the massed bands played funeral marches as the procession was winding its way from the cathedral. At the pantheon the casket was removed amid a trumpet salute and the roll of muffled drums. The entire procession had not reached the pantheon before the funeral orations commenced.

Premier Dupuy was the first speaker who eulogized the late president. He was followed by the president of the senate and president of the chamber of deputies. General Andre delivered the last speech, and after a march passed the troops, who had taken part in the procession, the casket containing the remains of the murdered president was lowered into the vault, and all then dispersed.

Mme. Carnot remained at the Elysees palace with her daughter and the wives of the members of the military household after the funeral procession had started, and at noon, when the body was arranged to arrive at Notre Dame, mass was celebrated in the chapel of the palace for the repose of the late president's soul. The chapel was draped

with black, and the widow manifested the greatest anguish as the abbe, Kossinet officiated at the sacred ceremony.

The heat was so intense that hundreds of people fainted, and, owing to the packed crowds, it was with great difficulty that they could be succored and removed.

There was one serious accident. A man standing upon some railings overbalanced himself and was impaled and killed.

A panic occurred at the arcades of the Rue de la Rivoli, near the Rue Cambon. As the end of the procession passed, an officer's horse shied and backed into the crowd. Those behind the first few lines of the crowd were not aware of the cause of the disturbance and some foolish person shouted: "A bomb."

The affrighted sightseers made a desperate rush in their efforts to escape what they believed to be an impending explosion. Stands and benches packed with people were overturned, some persons fell to the ground and were trampled under foot, and women screamed and fainted. The procession was stopped, and when the police succeeded in reassuring the crowds, it was found that although numbers were hurt, no one was seriously injured.

REVOLUTION IN SALVADOR.

Interview With General Carlos Ezeta, the Fugitive Ex-President.

NEW YORK, July 2.—General Carlos Ezeta, the fugitive ex-president of Salvador, arrived here last night on the steamship Newport from Colon. He was accompanied by his wife and four children.

The general expressed himself freely on the revolution in Salvador and the occurrences which led up to it.

"The revolution," said he, "was due directly to Guatemalan influence and was incited by a desire for revenge. Many natives of Salvador, political refugees, emigrated to Guatemala after the troubles of 1890, and became subservient to Guatemalan influence. Chief among these was General Rafael Gutierrez, who commanded a body of Salvador troops in that year. He was afterward captured by my brother, Antonio Ezeta, who wounded him badly at the time.

"Instead of being executed he was allowed to escape, and he with Guatemalan help started the revolution. About 5,000 men were wounded and 2,000 were killed during the war. At the battle of Santa Anna we lost 8,000 men. After this the revolutionists gained steadily in Salvador and when we found that luck was against us, I with 13 others boarded the steamship Valeria. Then when we saw that our cause was lost we went to the city of Panama.

"The revolutionists would not have won had they not been assisted by the Guatemalans and some Hondurans. My brother Antonio did not seek an asylum on the Bennington. He was picked up by the cruiser while escaping in a sailboat. The American officers thought he was lost. Inasmuch as he did not seek protection on the warship, I do not see how the United States can turn him over to the new government.

"The charges trumped up against him are all false, as well as those which say I fled with many millions of dollars. The truth is I spent nearly all the available money during my three and a half years' term in paying the Salvador debts. I paid \$5,000,000 for foreign debts, \$5,500,000 owed to citizens; \$4,000,000 went for public works, hospitals, railroads and similar improvements.

"Salvador also owes me her liberty from Guatemalan persecutions which we overthrew in 1890. But the insurgents forgot this when they won. They soon took the money I had left my wife in Salvador, but she was able, however, to join me in the city of Panama.

"I have no plans for the future and really don't know what I shall do. I have no intentions, however, of trying to regain power in Salvador, and I think there will be no organized effort on the part of the last government to do so."

The ex-president's party will stop at the Victoria hotel until he makes plans for the future.

Guarding the Royal Families.

LONDON, July 2.—Since Carnot's death all the members of the royal family of England are protected by detectives. A very close watch is kept to prevent any attempt being made upon the life of the czar's wife, who is at present in England visiting his betrothed, Princess Alix of Hesse.

Excursion Trains Derailed.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., July 2.—A baggagecar and passenger coach of a northbound excursion train on the Big Four road was derailed yesterday near Granger, Ind. The track had become undermined by rains. The engine passed over safely but the baggagecar broke through. No one was injured.

Four Thousand Men Thrown Out.

PITTSBURGH, July 2.—No agreement on the scale was reached between Jones & Laughlin's and the Amalgamated association, and the big plant closed down Saturday night, throwing out of employment nearly 4,000 men. It is thought an amicable settlement will soon be reached.

Three People Drowned.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Michael and James Stojne, aged 18 and 20, and Madison Terian, aged 20, were drowned yesterday afternoon while bathing in Lake Calumet. One of them was seized with cramps and dragged the other two down before help could reach them from the shore.

The Saratoga On.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—The school ship Saratoga started her summer cruise Saturday. She will touch at the Azores, Gibraltar, Villa Franca, Barcelona and the Madeiras, after which she will steer for home, arriving in this city about Nov. 1.